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JANUARY

1926

Volume XXIII

Number 4



The Corner Post

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AGRICULTURAL

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The further advice of this man is: "I don't believe in Ben Franklin's maxim about saving pennies. If you watch the big things the pennies will take care of themselves."

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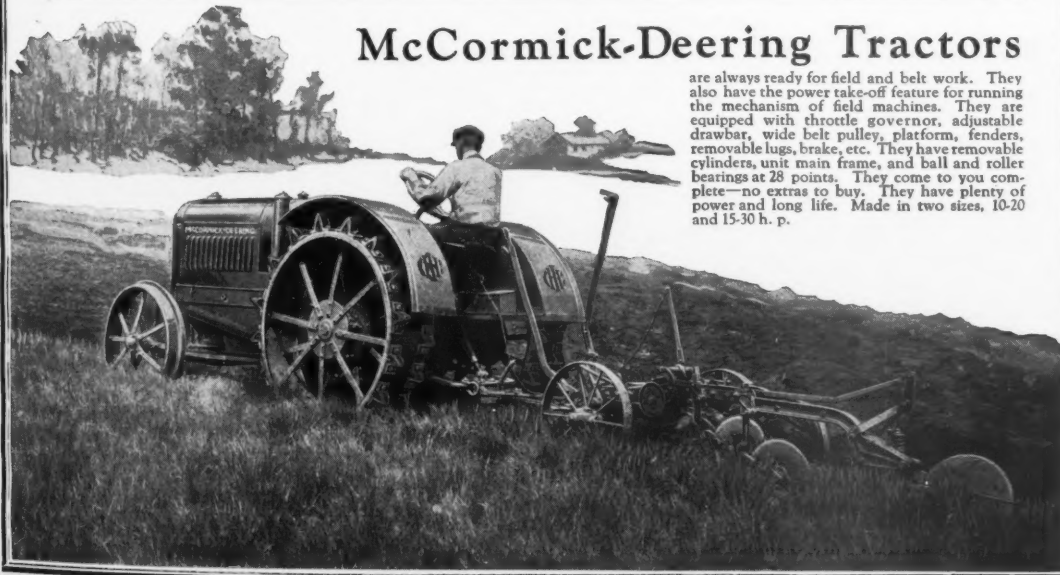
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The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life — Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXIII

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A Modern Laboratory for Child Study

By Nellie L. Perkins

Children - Management and Training

CORNELL now has a nursery school where little people ranging in age from two to four years are learning a great many things about the world they live in and are being encouraged to experiment and work relations out for themselves with the view to developing initiative, independence, and self-reliance.

All the furniture and equipment are especially planned as to size and form suitable for short legs and arms and interesting to two, three, and four year olds. With ten-inch toilets and eighteen-inch wash bowls, it is not only possible for youngsters to look after themselves without adult assistance, but the situation is attractive, interesting, and a challenge to experiment. Besides, if every other youngster in the school is trying things alone and refusing help, a very few—even toddlers—can resist keeping up with the procession. Their self-importance and personal integrity demand equal accomplishment. Tiny lockers, with a shelf for treasures, a place for the cap or hood, a special hook for coat and muffler, and another for "extras," with a place for rubbers and goloshes, present a simple and real problem in learning.

EACH locker bears a large red tag with a bright and colorful picture from Mother Goose, perhaps, or a drum with drum-sticks, a wooden soldier, or a favorite animal for identification. Such a change lends excitement and interest to what might otherwise be a dull bit of routine. This means of identification is used with all the equipment. Since it is important that children learn to appreciate ownership and property rights early in their contacts, possession with its obligations is stressed in each situation as the day's contacts bring it out. With blankets, cots, tooth brushes and combs, towels and wash cloths, all labelled in the same way, the children can always identify

their own things, and these are not shared but cared for, folded up, hung up, rinsed out as the case may be—whereas chosen toys, crayons, paste, and paint are shared either in taking turns or in group activities where each child assigns himself with the

"Spare the rod and spoil the child." Do you believe it? Expert psychologists do not. In this article Dr. Perkins tells some of the modern ways of dealing with age-old problems in the training of children, and how these ways are working out in actual practice here at Cornell.

consent of the other children—a definite place and part to play as a member of a group.

ORIENTATION in values and responsibility is further developed in the care of the equipment, dusting the chairs and tables, piling up the blocks in their special corner, setting the tables, washing the dishes, and watering the flowers; none of which is drudgery to three-year olds, but rather a jolly game where laughter and chatter do not interfere with concentration. Perseverance and dexterity are required, but there is an opportunity for running and skipping, and the whole situation lends itself to rivalry in accomplishment with the encouragement and approval of sympathetic teachers who appreciate little people's ambitions and at the same time their difficulties which grow out of short legs and arms that get tired so quickly and inexperience which is not appreciated by the youngster himself.

Accidents happen, of course, but they are not allowed to assume false values, and even accidents are used for their definite teaching values. Care has been taken to choose inex-

pensive, durable, well made furniture, china, and toys—the first step in ruling out unnecessary accidents, while incidentally reducing the emotional tension of the adults in charge. It is generally the by-products of accidents such as cost, trouble, pressure of time, with the consequent emotional upset, which interfere with the sane handling of situations which might otherwise come to be regarded as well arranged to teach values.

Taking all the necessary precautions, there will still be accidents. Even grown-ups make stupid mistakes sometimes, although some of them seem to forget these when checking up on children. Remembering this, an accident in the nursery school is treated in exactly the same way it would be treated were an adult responsible—namely, by repairing the damage done and setting things in order. A broken block is mended, sticky hands and mouths are washed, spilled paints or water are wiped up, broken glass or china is swept up and put in the ash can—tiny buckets, dust pans, brushes, and small soft scrub cloths help to make the chore easy and interesting. In fact one small boy of three found them so interesting that he dropped his dessert regularly for several days before the teacher discovered that it was not due to poor motor coordination, but rather the setting for an exciting way of getting attention and approval in an unusual way, perhaps—but not so to the child because it worked!

THERE are only two rules in the school, and these were never definitely formulated for the children. The first—everything must be put back in its place when no longer in use, and second—every task attempted must be completed. If the choice has been unwise, it brings its own consequences, and while help is introduced before the child is too fatigued to lose the value of the experience, he

is unconscious of this. This is only one of the places where a nice appreciation and fine balance and good judgment on the part of adults are required, the tendency being to help too much and rob the child of the thing in the experiment which has value for him, or leave him to something that is too big and therefore discouraging, making for a fear of failure which may cut off further attempts.

The children choose all their activities, and while there is no formal instruction, as this period should be given over largely to health habits, the games and stories which are chosen, building which is undertaken, the drawing, painting, pasting, and cutting attempted, all present their own problem and raise questions which require explanations and even further experiment. As simple and old as the situation appears to the adult, they are all still new and interesting to the child who has yet to gain all of his general information on a lower level and experience his first social contacts.

LABORED attempts to entertain children with expensive and complicated toys defeat their own purpose and only make for disappointment on both sides. Toys to be lasting in interest must lend themselves to many types of activities and allow for the "pretend" games as well as definite manipulation. Large building blocks, wagons, and old pots and pans are quite the most popular combination, with possibilities of villages, houses, stores, and fire engines requiring officers, policemen, and firemen. They give every youngster in the group a chance to do something important. Two-year olds are not so much interested in joining these large groups, but they imitate on the side in corners and out of the way places with tiny stoves, toy dishes, and a doll buggy. The boys are as interested in doll carriages as the girls, although they frequently vary their use by introducing balls, blocks, or toy animals in place of dolls.

FOOD habits also come in for training. With a mid-morning and afternoon feeding and a regular lunch at noon, there is plenty of opportunity to undo the so-called food idiosyncracies and bad habits said to be characteristic of the American child. Some of the most interesting problems have grown out of this situation, and very definite research to determine the best methods to get children to eat is being carried on.

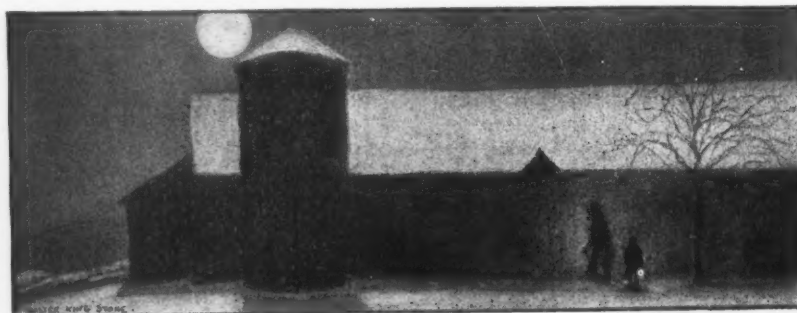
Small tables seating a teacher and three children easily make for sociability and good manners, for everyone knows everyone else and comes to the table happy after the morning's work and play. The teacher is more of an umpire than coach, for the children look after each other and try to set examples or outdo the "babies." Except being largely a silent participant, the teacher has little to do. When disagreement over "form" arises, her opinion may be asked, and at the end of the meal she makes the stars—which are awarded for clean plates and empty glasses. To see the basket of flowers in the center of the plate proved an objective without any suggestion from grown-ups. The common remarks of the children at the table such as "Tiny bites, baby," "drink your milk slowly" and "don't you know you don't get dessert at this school if you don't eat your dinner?" are of much more weight in getting the child on a special diet to eat than the urging, coaxing irritation or solicitude of an adult. Very often these reactions in the parents have precipitated the problem. Children are quick to sense the emotion in the situation, and if holding out gets them the attention they want or makes the mother anxious or brings them into family discussion, this behavior will continue to be indulged in for the satisfaction it brings.

THE out-of-door play with ladders, teeters, sand piles, wagons, and a convenient incline which offers a fine place to roll and coast, followed by a

good lunch, make for long afternoon naps. No child balks. The excitement of getting into pretty felt slippers, climbing three flights of stairs with a group of racers, and then hunting for their very own cots with bright colored blankets to wrap up in, put a new zest in "napping." The youngsters who do not want to sleep are told "just to rest." They frequently fall off to sleep with the suggestion of the other sound sleepers all around.

After the nap comes a glass of milk, getting back into day shoes, coats, and hats ready for the bus to go home. There is always the final search for the day's treasures to take home to mother and father. One three-year-old is papering his room with stars earned in the school, where he eats everything, although at home he refuses several vegetables, among them spinach. When the mother suggested that it would make him grow to a big man he quietly and correctly commented that his father never eats spinach, but is larger than the mother who has a fondness for it! At the nursery school this boy eats it to keep up with the other children—not to grow big.

AND while these twenty-two children are growing and playing and working, they are being studied and observed by the various members of the teaching staff. The nursery school was organized to serve as a laboratory for the senior students in home economics who are interested in child development and parent training. The children, all unconscious of their part in the scheme of things, are showing these students how humans learn values, social and otherwise. The emotional development of the child and the very important part environment and methods play in influencing the individual are also demonstrated in such a laboratory. These first-hand contacts are decidedly convincing, and form the basis of the discussion in conference and lecture periods where theories are being explained.



The New York Milk and Cream Supply

By Leland Spencer

NEW YORK CITY, together with a number of adjoining municipalities in New York and New Jersey, constitutes the world's largest market for fluid milk and cream. On an average day in October, 1925, about 3 1-3 million quarts of milk and 145 thousand quarts of cream and plain condensed milk were consumed in this market.

Although milk is bulky and perishable, it is shipped to New York regularly from stations over 400 miles away, most of which are in this state. These country milk plants which are the sources of New York's milk supply are approved by the New York City department of health.

The New York market obtains about 85 per cent of its supply of whole milk from New York state, and most of the remaining 15 per cent comes from ten adjacent counties in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Vermont. Since 1922 the New York State Department of Farms and Markets has compiled statistics annually, showing the amounts of milk handled by the country plants in the state and the uses made of it. Farmers' estimates of how the milk was disposed of on the farms have also been compiled by this department. These figures, together with the federal census of milk production in the New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Vermont counties form the basis for a reasonably accurate estimate of the supply of milk available for shipment from this area to the New York market.

In 1922 and 1923, about 12 per cent of the milk produced in these counties was used on the farms, about 20 per cent was consumed in towns and cities outside of the New York mar-

ket, about 15 per cent was handled by cheese factories and butter factories, and about 53 per cent was handled by milk-shipping stations and condenseries. Only the shipping stations and condenseries are capable of shipping milk to New York.

In Figure 1, the approximate daily volume of milk available for shipment from these country plants each month

The difference in prices is explained chiefly by differences in cost of shipping the various products from regions of low-cost production to New York. It is true that comparatively little milk is utilized in the lower classifications in the winter, when production costs are high, but it is also true that New York dairymen would be relatively more prosperous if a

larger proportion of the milk is produced in the winter months or the market grows so as to require a larger share of the summer production, depending upon outside sources, for part of the winter supply.

There is a gradual trend toward more winter dairying, particularly in the newer market-milk districts. This trend has been checked in recent years by the relatively low price of milk in the winter months. No doubt there will soon be a reaction to higher winter - milk prices. Moreover, there is some sentiment in favor of adopting some ar-

tificial price adjustment for the purpose of bringing about a marked increase in winter dairying.

Price plans intended to bring about a more uniform production of milk throughout the year have been adopted in several important fluid milk markets. In general, these price plans provide bonuses for those dairymen whose production is less variable than the average, and penalties for those whose production is more variable than the average. A price system of this sort would be more difficult to apply in the New York territory than in many others, because of the great variation in the conditions affecting production in different sections.

In some sections of this territory, the abundant pastures and limited

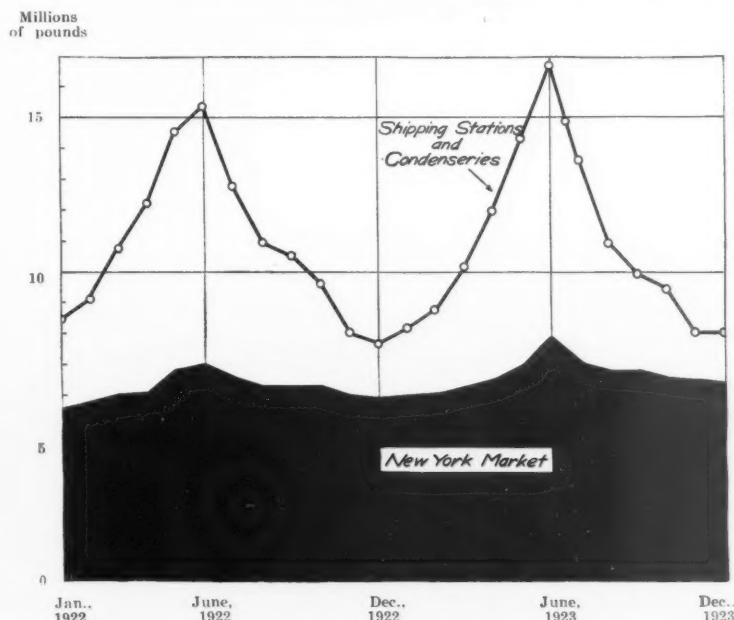


Figure 1. Average Daily Receipts of Milk at the New York Market and Average Daily Supply of Milk Available for Shipment from the Country Plants.

The market takes over 75 per cent of the available supply in November and December, but less than 50 per cent of the supply available in June.

in 1922 and 1923 is contrasted with the actual requirements of the New York market.

ON a yearly basis, about 60 per cent of the available supply is required for the fluid milk trade. The surplus milk is marketed in the form of cream and manufactured products, which yield a lower return than market milk. Taking the prices quoted by the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association as a basis for comparison, we find that during the last four years the average price per 100 pounds of milk used for different products was as follows:

Market milk	\$2.66
Market cream	2.08
Condensed milk	1.79
American cheese	1.45

crop land favor summer dairying, while in others the extensive acreage of land suited for crops and the limited amount of natural pastureland make winter dairying more profitable. Striking differences in the seasonal distribution of milk production in

train service to adjacent surplus-milk districts. There is now no great volume of surplus winter milk nearer to New York than Illinois and Canada. The freight rate on milk from Chicago to New York is 96 cents a forty-quart can, or more than double the rate

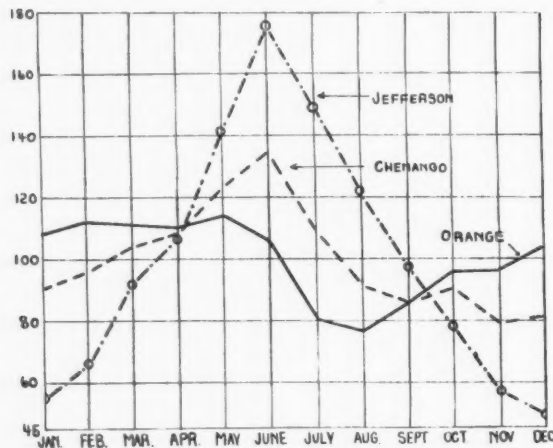


Figure 2. Seasonal Distribution of Milk Production in Three New York Dairy Counties. Orange County is a typical winter-dairy section, Jefferson County is a typical summer-dairy section, and Chenango County has a combination of summer dairies and winter dairies.

three important dairy counties of New York state are illustrated in Figure 2.

It is obvious that any system of bonuses and penalties, if applied generally over the whole territory, would have very different effects upon the producers in various sections. Orange County and other winter-dairy districts would undoubtedly benefit, while Jefferson County and other summer-dairy districts would be severely penalized.

A MORE uniform production of milk in the territory as a whole would undoubtedly involve higher average costs of production. This disadvantage might be offset, however, by the more economical handling of the milk which would naturally result. The problem is a complicated one, but it is worthy of serious study.

The consumption of milk in the New York market has doubled since 1910, and there is little doubt but that the steady increase in demand will continue. Whether the increasing demand for market milk will be supplied entirely by the present milk-shipping area or to an increasing extent by new sources is a matter of real importance to New York dairymen.

Heretofore the supply has been increased mainly by extending milk

extent upon the prices that dairymen receive for their milk. The relation of the purchasing power of milk, that is, price corrected for changes in the general price level, to the rate of milk production, is shown in Figure 3.

A SHORTAGE of milk in this territory in the winter months would undoubtedly be followed by an increase in price and a year or two later by a substantial increase in production. The decrease in the number of cows and young stock on New

York farms, just disclosed by the agricultural census, increases the probability of such a shortage within the next few years.

Recently a large part of the New York cream supply has been furnished by the middle west and Canada. In the 12 months ending with April, 1925, about 172,000 forty-quart cans of cream were shipped to the New York market from the middle west. This amounted to one-seventh of the total receipts at the market. The shipments from the middle west were heaviest during the winter. In 1924, about 178,000 forty-quart cans of cream were shipped into New York state from Canada. Probably most of this cream also went to the New York market.

THE freight rate on cream from Wisconsin to New York is about \$1.75 a can, and from Ontario, Canada, to New York, about \$1.15 a can, compared with the rate of 70 cents a can from Ogdensburg, New York. Canadian shipments are also subject to an import duty of \$2.00 a can. It should be borne in mind that one can of cream is the equivalent of about 10 cans of milk, and that the extra costs of shipping cream from the middle west and Canada to New York amount to comparatively little per hundred weight of milk. Competition from these outside sources is likely to keep the New York price for milk that is marketed as cream, close to its value for manufacturing. The growing market for fluid milk, however, is likely to provide a much more profitable outlet for the milk produced on New York farms.

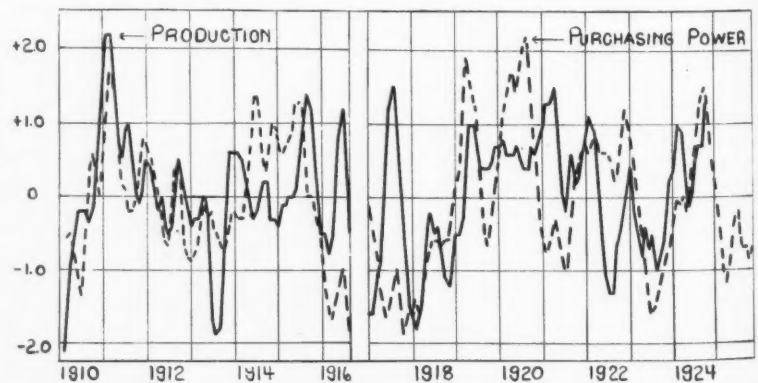


Figure 3. Relation of the purchasing power of milk to the rate of production in Broome and Chenango counties, New York. The zero line represents normal purchasing power and production. Before 1917, changes in production lagged only one month behind changes in the purchasing power of milk. Since 1917, due to the more erratic course of prices and to the fact that the prices have not been announced in advance as formerly, the lag has increased to about 15 months.

The Development of Cow Testing

By H. H. Wing

FROM the time of the introduction of the dairy breeds of cattle, breeders have been concerned with the records of their cows, but for a long time there were no ready means of determining the fat content of milk and the only available means of determining the butter producing capacity of a cow was the laborious one of keeping the milk separate, and separating the cream and churning the butter from the individual cow.

As a matter of fact, information as to the relation of the fat content of the milk to its butter producing capacity was vague and much discussion was rampant concerning churnability, and other conditions of milk that were supposed to govern the amount of butter produced. These discussions make very curious reading at the present time. However, notwithstanding the difficulties, many breeders went systematically into the business of making records on their individual cows and many notable records were made, notably those of Alpeha, Eurotas, Jersey Belle of Scituate, Bomba, Princess 2nd, and many others among the Jerseys and those of Netherland Queen, Clothilde, Aaggie 2nd Jewel, Colanthea, and others among the Holsteins.

In the fifteen years from 1875 to 1890 several thousand butter records of individual cows, mostly for periods of seven days, were made by actually churning the butter from the milk of the cow kept by itself.

FROM this there were several important results. First, cows came to be esteemed for their production as well as for their general conformation, color, or "fancy points," and this used as a basis for selection of breeding stock has without doubt been the prime factor in the improvement in dairy cattle that has been so marked in this country in the last fifty years.

Second, the making of individual records brought out striking differences in the capacity of individuals; differences that in most cases could not be ascribed to feed or any other external condition affecting the animal but must be inherent in the cow herself. This has led to a vast amount of study of all of the matters that we group under the collective term of

"heredity." The study has resulted in much that is of use but about which unfortunately we are still groping in the dark.

Third, the number and size of the records aroused public attention. At a time when a cow that could make a pound of butter in a day was highly esteemed by the general dairy farmer, enterprising breeders of pure bred cattle were making records of fourteen, fifteen, and even twenty pounds of butter in a week.

THIS led to much criticism in the public press and the statement was freely made that the cow did not live that could make three pounds of butter in a day. This incredulity led some of the breed associations, notably the American Jersey Cattle Club, to offer to send a capable disinterested person to supervise "officially" the record of any cow at the request of her owner.

The record of the cow Bomba (21 pounds 11½ ounces) so supervised in the autumn of 1882 did much to establish the authenticity of the records previously made and published. It was the first "official record." However, this system was cumbersome and expensive and was not generally adopted, so that private record making was continued. Previous records were frequently broken until the culmination was reached in the record of Princess 2nd of 46 pounds 12½ ounces, when public incredulity broke out afresh, not altogether because of the large amounts of the records but because many of them were made from surprisingly small amounts of milk. That of Princess 2nd was made from less than 300 pounds of milk, or a pound of butter from 6.5 pounds of milk, and there were others with a still less ratio of milk to butter, and this at a time when butter factories and the best private dairymen were requiring twenty to twenty-five pounds of milk to make a pound of butter.

TO show the lack of knowledge at this time of matters that are now well known, many breeders were not slow to claim as an advantage the fact that records were made from small amounts of milk because the product from their cows was not only "rich" but "churnable."

Thus matters stood when in July, 1890, the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station published Bulletin No. 24 in which was described a new simple method for the accurate and rapid determination of the fat in milk. This is the method invented and perfected by Stephen Moulton Babcock, now universally employed and known as the Babcock Test. Its accuracy and adaptability was thoroughly demonstrated almost at once. It was now seen from the percentages of fat obtained, when milk from cows that were large butter producers was tested by the new method, that grave doubt would be thrown on many of the large butter records, especially those made from small amounts of milk. The champions of these records then came forward and attempted to discredit the Babcock Test, ridiculing the idea that it was possible to determine the butter value of milk merely by the use of chemicals on a minute quantity of milk in a small glass tube, one breeder going so far as to name his bull calf "Chemical Test" in derision.

AT THE World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, a dairy demonstration and breed contest was held. The rules that were to govern the contest were the subject of much controversy by the partisans and opponents of the Babcock Test. It was finally decided that the award should be made on the basis of the amount of butter actually weighed, but that the fat should be determined in all the milk, in all of the butter, and in the waste products. The contest was supervised by a committee of four: Dr. S. M. Babcock of the University of Wisconsin, Professor Isaac P. Roberts of Cornell University, Dr. Henry P. Armsby of Pennsylvania State College, and Professor Melville A. Scoville of the University of Kentucky. Three breeds, 25 cows each, participated in the contest which continued for ninety days. At the end it was found that the weight of butter produced corresponded as closely as possible with the amount of fat in the milk as determined by the Babcock Test less the amount lost in the by-products. The Jerseys won the contest, but the accuracy of the Babcock Test as a means of determining the amount of butter that might be

produced from a given quantity of milk was so thoroughly demonstrated that it has never for a moment been questioned since.

Taking advantage of the results of the dairy test at the World's Columbian Exposition, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America at its annual meeting in 1894 instituted a system of advanced registry records based on the determinations of the fat in the milk by the Babcock Test and asked the agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the various states to furnish disinterested supervisors, prizes being offered for the animals that made the largest production.

FROM this has grown up what are now known as advanced registry official records and similar systems have been adopted and are now in use by all the other dairy breed associations.

At first few breeders offered their cows for record, but beginning about

1900 the advantages of the system began to be apparent and many more cows were tested each year until at the present time the fact that a cow has or has not an official record is a large factor in determining her value.

The system of making advanced registry records has proved easy of administration, comparatively inexpensive and reliable, for though there have been frauds attempted or perpetrated from time to time, they have not been so numerous or of such a character as to materially detract from the system as a whole.

The capacity of individual cows has been largely increased as is seen by the frequency with which records are broken; records of 24 pounds of fat in a week are now so common as to call for little comment and more than 100 cows have produced 1,000 pounds or more of fat in a year. Undoubtedly a considerable part of this increase is due to improved external conditions as feed, care, management,

and preparation; but some has also come through inherent capacity as proved by the large numbers of high producing daughters from certain sires and the frequency with which high production occurs in certain strains or lines of blood.

ONE unfortunate result that has arisen is the tendency to exploit the high producing animals commercially. Too often the making of a good record means the sale and disposal from the herd of the animal that should be retained. The making of records should mean to the owner the means of sorting his animals into those that are desirable and those that are less desirable, the first class to be retained and the others disposed of. Far too often the reverse is what actually occurs and the high producer is sold because she will bring a high, not to say inflated price. Then, the breeder wonders why his herd does not improve in average production.

"Hey, Joe!"

By A. L. Mason, '26

"ONCE in the dear dead days beyond recall," the bunch in our college had more enthusiasm and spirit than any other college on the hill. When the students in the Ag College wanted anything, they went after it with a bang that pushed the old ball over for a touchdown and the goal. If the other colleges in the University could get the Ag College to boost some campus activity, it was usually a success. They envied the way we pulled together and the good times we had.

Most of that enthusiasm has been taking a rest since the war, or for the past few years, at least. I maintain that this spirit has not died; it is only waiting for the chance to break out in that good old time form. And when it does, something is bound to happen. Every Ag student will open his sleepy eyes and suddenly realize what he has been missing.

SPIRIT is latent not only in the Ag College, but throughout the whole University. We seem afraid to show any emotion or fervor in our work. We are altogether too blasé and "high-hat." Formality may be all right in its place, but we seem to be drifting away from congeniality and friendliness, and are too cold and aloof.

I had occasion to visit the University of Missouri this past fall. Here I found what real spirit is. I guess westerners are naturally more friendly than we suspicious easterners, and are much more enthusiastic.

I WENT to a mass meeting of the students the night before the football game between the Missouri Tigers and the Ames Cyclone. Old grads with grey hair and with no hair at all, who had come back for the big game, were there. When the fervor was at its height, and the yells of old Mizzou were echoing across the plains, one of the old boys would jump up, rush to the platform, and with tears of gladness and joy in his eyes, tell in a ringing voice how the Tigers tore their way to victory in some game, long gone, but not forgotten.

Little thrills went all through me, and my blood tingled. It did me good to see people unafraid to give vent to their feelings. That mass meeting and the game the next day I shall never forget. I yelled like a fool for old Mizzou, although I knew not a soul on the team, in the college, or on the faculty.

THIS spirit is what puts things across at Missouri, and helps them to get something out of their college

life that we do not. They learn to cooperate and work together for the good of their college. Out there the members of the faculty and every Ag student belong to the Ag Club. Absence from meetings is punishable by paddling. Such an organization, with one hundred per cent backing, gets results.

I went to their annual Barnwarming Dance, which rivals our Junior Prom. They all worked like beavers for two weeks to decorate the gymnasium for the affair. Every Ag student was behind it, heart and soul.

At the dance, the men wore overalls, and the girls wore gingham dresses and socks. To get in every one had to go over a rail fence, through a window, and down a long slippery slide into a pile of straw. We were ready for anything after that. It was a whiz bang affair from start to finish. Only the Ag College could give such a dance. It was an achievement which the other colleges envied.

THERE is no reason why we can not have something just as good right here. I am sure we have the latent enthusiasm to put on such a party successfully.

In my freshman year we had an Ag barbecue in the judging pavilion.

(Continued on page 126)

Some Farm Bureau Contrasts and Results

By John H. Barron

THE first farm bureau in the northern states was founded at Binghamton, New York, in March, 1911. Since then these organizations have assumed the proportions of a movement, and at the present time most of the better developed sections of the country have farm bureaus in each of the important agricultural counties. Because of the lapse of a rather long interval since the beginning of the system, and also because the plan has been put into operation over large areas, it may be worth while to contrast some of the ideas and concepts of the founders with the actual developments in New York state, and in addition to see what are some of the most outstanding results.

For many years previous to the founding of the first farm bureau, it had been recognized that the advancements in agriculture made by the colleges and experiment stations were not being used by farmers. This thought is emphasized again and again in the writings pertaining to the development of agricultural education at Cornell. Bulletins, meetings, articles printed in the farm papers, cooperative experiments, and the like were not securing the large scale hoped for adoption of recommended practices. This was disturbing to experiment stations. It should be noted that at this time the non-adoption of experiment station recommendations was not disquieting enough to farmers to be mentioned.

THE farm bureau at Binghamton was established by the cooperation on the one hand of the Binghamton Chamber of Commerce and the Lackawanna Railroad, the officers of which organizations thought that the farmer needed help, and that if he responded their organizations would be more prosperous, and on the other hand by the cooperation of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State College of Agriculture at Cornell. Then it seemed that there was an opportunity to try out the plan of giving the farmer the information that had been accumulated especially for his benefit. But he was suspicious. He had been "gold bricked" too often with plans emanating from the city. The new organization, while it doubtless had some merit, was too much in the nature of

an uplift movement to be successful with New York state farmers. It had aspects of something being projected from above rather than being developed with and for farmers.

THE farm bureau as it stands in New York state today has separated itself almost entirely from chambers of commerce, railroads, and other commercial bodies. While in some cases these organizations still cooperate, it is only in a minor way, and in such a manner that they have no influences on policy. The United States Department of Agriculture and



the state college of agriculture and experiment stations, those institutions that create and accumulate agricultural information, are still very active cooperators. They do not dictate policies nor programs, but they make suggestions on these matters after general and local studies of conditions, and act as discoverers, accumulators, and distributors of information called for by farmers.

The farmer has become an active participant in the farm bureau. He supports it by a membership fee. He controls the county organization, directs its policies and determines its county-wide and community programs. The farmer officers of the farm bureau choose and may discharge the county agent. They must, however, in choosing, elect a person endorsed by those in charge of agricultural extension teaching if they are to avail themselves of state and federal money for the conduct of the work.

THE money formerly coming from chambers of commerce, railroads, and similar bodies is now replaced by appropriations made by the county boards of supervisors. The deter-

mination of how this money and that coming from the membership fees shall be used lies in the hands of the officers of the farm bureau, the national and state moneys being used only partially to pay the salary of the farm bureau manager or county agent. The present county farm bureau thus is conducted by and for farmers, assisted through county appropriations and through cooperation with national and state extension agencies, which furnish some money and make available to farmers by various agencies, especially extension teachers, the information they call for.

IN THE beginning, the county agent was looked upon as an advisor whose function was to tell farmers how to farm. That idea is unworkable, and farmers so regarded it from the start. Now the county agent and farm bureau are largely true teaching institutions. They do not attempt to get their suggestions put into practice merely on the basis of an authoritative and autocratic say-so. Today the farmer individually, and also collectively, through committees representing geographical groups or groups of a particular interest, brings to the attention of the farm bureau and the county agent the need of specific information in any line. The demand is met by personal advice, by making available to those interested the accumulated information on the special topic, by printing in the local and farm bureau press articles prepared by specialists, by meetings in which specialists are teachers, by demonstrations conducted by specialists, and sometimes even by carefully planned experiments to get at new truth or to see how a general principle will apply in a given locality. The farmer is thus taught about his occupation and encouraged to apply such of the teachings as seem to him worth while. The farm bureau today is largely a service and self help institution, teaching people to help themselves through themselves, rather than through someone else.

THE demand for help and information by farmers has increased immensely since the farm bureau movement began. The calls by farmers in-

(Continued on page 128)



Through Our Wide Windows



The Cornell Countryman

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Ithaca, New York

January, 1926

ELSEWHERE in this issue you will find a protest for a better and more enthusiastic spirit in our College of Agriculture. This is no idle fancy. Not one of us has failed to see that in the past few years our enthusiasm for college activities has been dying.

This is most strikingly evident in our Ag assemblies, which are a sad failure. Last year a debate was held to decide if they should be abandoned. The usual small crowd was there—the few faithfuls who generally attend—and they voted down the proposition to dispense with the assemblies. This was done largely for sentimental reasons. They hated, as is only human, to see an institution perish. If the whole group of agricultural and home economics students had voted on the question, the assembly would no doubt have been dropped, by a large majority. But it would be better so than as it has been—an assembly for students who are not interested enough to attend.

We have a few Ag activities which still demand our ready support. And why? Because they hold our interest from year to year. One of these is

the Eastman Stage, which holds its place as the chief speaking stage in the university, because it is always well supported by Ag students.

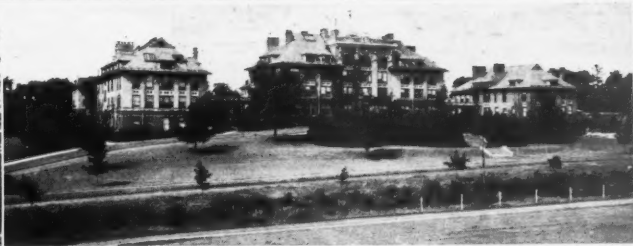
The Kermis plays never fail to arouse the interest of our embryo actors and play-writers. Our college athletic teams are good because our young huskies gladly go out for them.

This shows that we still have a few common interests, which have survived in spite of the lassitude which they tell us always prevails in an institution when it grows up. It shows more—that we might have more common interests if all of us would only do our share. There is no reason in the world why we cannot revive the spirit of the old days, when our college had fewer students.

Now that we have grown up, we do not have to sit back and take our disinterestedness for granted. We can be the exception to the rule. We are going to prove it next term.

THE harbor of New York is a strange and fascinating sight. Many kinds of boats are lying at anchor or darting busily about. A huge liner majestically moves seaward, pulled by a tiny, insignificant, yet unbelievably powerful tug. Here is a huge coal barge, loaded until it seems so low in the water that a few big waves could wash over it and send it to the bottom. There is a large schooner, its masts stretching high into the air, awaiting a load which it may carry to the ends of the earth. Near Governor's Island a huge dredge tries valiantly to make an impression on the ever-changing sands beneath the waves. Cumbersome ferry boats, carrying loads of people to work or play, continually cross the water, while busy little tugs dart back and forth, always in a hurry. Over all, the gulls fly, in the wake of steamers, circling hither and yon, coming down for a brief rest on the surface of the water.

So are we all liners, ferry boats, schooners, or just tugs: all hurrying back and forth, doing so much, yet seeming to accomplish so little. Each holds his own important place in the scheme of things, and strange as it sometimes seems, is dependent on the others. Those of us who are liners would be quite useless, were it not for the others of us who are tugs or dredges. And we must take care lest we be caught just floating, for those that float may be rammed or washed on the rocks.



Former Student Notes

The following is a list of Cornell Home Economics women who are Home Bureau agents in New York state:

Mrs. D. Bucknam '18—Owego
F. E. White '20—Court House, Utica
Mrs. F. M. Graham '21—Salamanca
G. D. Williams '21—Auburn
G. H. Smith '21—Herkimer
M. K. Minturn '22—Canandaigua
C. S. Walker '22—Wampsville
S. Launt '22—Walton
Mrs. L. R. Wardwell '22—Jamestown
D. C. DeLany '23—Norwich
B. Salisbury '23—Lockport
L. A. Douque '24—Bath
A. C. Rogers '24—Cortland
M. E. Noff '24—Watkins
J. Snow '25—Elmira

'01

"A Merry Christmas—A Happy New Year, and Every Success," is Professor Emeritus Isaac Phillips Roberts' message to Cornell this holiday season. Professor Roberts, whose name is uttered many times daily by students and professors on the hill-top campus, passed his ninety-second birthday on July 24, according to his son Roger Roberts '01 who sends us news of two generations of Roberts Cornellians. Except for eye trouble, which prevents reading, Professor Roberts retains his good health, and is able to do a great deal of outside work around the homes of his children. He divides his time between his daughter in Berkeley, California, and his son in Palo Alto, with whom he is spending this Christmas season. His greatest interest remains in the farm boy and in Cornell. His son Roger says that if nothing serious happens his father

should live to be a hundred. Roger is in the automobile business in Palo Alto, California.

'03

Arthur W. "Art" Cowell is a landscape architect at State College, Penn. He is head of the department at that institution. He is married and has two children, Jane, fourteen years old, and David, ten years of age.

'06

The soil survey work in California is in the hands of Charles Frederick Shaw, professor of soil technology at the University of California. Professor Shaw will receive mail at his office, 320 Hilgard Hall, University of California, or his residence, 968 Cragmont Avenue, Berkeley, California.

'08

C. F. Fish is the agricultural agent for the National Chautauqua County Bank at Jamestown N. Y.

'10

Nelson R. Peet is married and living at 175 Edgerton Street, Rochester, N. Y. He has four children. In January, 1924, he started his own nursery business under the name of the United Nurseries with his office at his home. He is also in charge of the Rochester office of the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers with G. F. Blades, a Michigan man, assisting.

As proprietor of the Franklin Hatchery, Freeman S. Jacoby is engaged with his brother in the production of superior blood tested chicks, in Columbus, Ohio. Jacoby has been head of the poultry department of Ohio State University. His present address is 251 West Norwich Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

'11

We regret to publish the belated news of the death of Lucy B. Avery, wife of Frank W. Lathrop, on July 17, 1924. Frank is associate profes-

The following is a list of Cornell graduates in Junior Extension work in New York state:

E. B. Fuller '15—Rochester
A. Hoefer '16—Troy
P. R. Young '16—Ithaca
Miss M. Stevens '18—Ithaca
W. J. Wright '19—Ithaca
C. Johnson '20—Canandaigua
E. G. Smith '21—Utica
M. de Forest '21—Mt. Morris
H. H. Tozier, Jr., '21—Poughkeepsie
J. A. Lennox '21—Delhi
F. E. Heinzelman '22—Syracuse
Miss D. Powell '23—Mineola
J. S. White '23—Mineola
A. A. McKenzie '25—Warsaw

sor of agricultural education at the University of Minnesota. His address is University Farm, St. Paul.

Ray E. Deuel has been a farm bureau manager in Vermont, New Hampshire, and New York. At present he is farming at Manlius, N. Y. He is married and has four children, two of which are twins.

'13

Since leaving Cornell, Wesley H. Bronson has had quite a varied experience. He has engaged in high school teaching, extension service of Massachusetts Agricultural College, was in the navy from 1917 to 1919, was graduate student at Cornell and later at Harvard, and at present director of research for the New England Milk Producers' Association. His address is 38 Linden Street, Arlington Heights, Mass.

W. O. Whitcomb is State Grain Inspector and Seed Analyst at the Mon-



Here's A Way to Make Money After Graduation In Your Own College Town

TAKE this Flower Shop at Wellesley, Mass., for example. It is located handy by, just outside the college grounds.

It wasn't so long ago that all there was to it was a plain little frame building, with some rather diminutive green-houses hitched to it.

Now the shop is a most attractive brick building, with up to date greenhouses, and this show house opening right off it.

You should see the way the college girls come here and buy flowers! Christmas and Easter week, the Western Union brings a private wire right into the shop, and has an operator on the job to take the Florist Telegraph Delivery orders that come from parents and friends, for flowers to the girls.

From one of his rose houses alone, this man took \$9,000 last year. Doesn't all this start you thinking?

Man alive, where is there a business as healthy, fun-filled and profit yielding?

Just the kind that to-be-wife-of yours would like.

Had you ever stopped to think how many graduates are going into the greenhouse flower growing or shop business?

Hadn't we better start in getting acquainted so you can have the facts. Write us.

Ask us the hundred and one questions you have on your mind.

If interested write to the Manager of our Service Department, 30 E. 42nd Street, New York City, who will give it his personal attention.

Lord & Burnham Co.

Builders of Greenhouses and Conservatories

Eastern Factory Irvington, N. Y.	Western Factory Des Plaines, Ill.	Canadian Factory St. Catharines, Ont.
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		Chicago
		St. Louis
		Greensboro

tana State College in Bozeman, Montana. Whitcomb has chosen the "treasure" state to raise his seven-year-old daughter, and his son aged four. The Whitcombs reside at 309 South 5th Avenue, Bozeman, Montana.

'14

E. G. Broughan, who was formerly in the automobile accessory and farm lighting plant business at Wal-

ton, N. Y., started work as county agent in Green County, with headquarters at Catskill on January 1. He was county agent in Delaware County until three years ago.

Max F. Abell is married and has two children, Richard P. and Paul I. He received his Ph.D. at Cornell in '24 and is now connected with the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, Mass.

Ralph W. Green, who has been a leader of the cooperative marketing movement in the South, is now a professor in the North Carolina State College of Agriculture at Raleigh, N. C.

T. S. Kuo was appointed this fall as Co-dean with John H. Reisner '13 of the College of Agriculture and Forestry at the University of Nanking. He will be in charge of the instruction work, and will deal with Chinese agricultural problems. Dr. Kuo is considered one of the foremost Chinese agriculturists.

J. Sellman Woolen is farming at Lothian, Anne Arundel County, Md., and is specializing in fruit and poultry raising. We regret the loss of his wife on July 31, leaving three little girls and a boy.

'15

P. W. Tson is Dean of the College of Agriculture of the National South-eastern University in China.

Arthur W. Wilson has been for some time with the Thresher Service Inc., an advertising agency, of 130 Liberty Street, New York City. He resides at 1356 Evergreen Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.

J. H. Reisner is perhaps the foremost of that group of Cornell graduates who are performing such outstanding service to agriculture in China. As Dean of the College of Agriculture and Forestry at the University of Nanking, he has during his eleven years there built up a very strong faculty of Chinese and foreigners. In fact, Nanking ranks as one of China's strongest universities in agriculture. Mr. Reisner himself is regarded as the leading foreign adviser in China along agricultural lines, and in agricultural college work in particular. Mrs. Reisner (Bertha Betts '14) is at Nanking with him.

Dr. Karl John Seulke stopped on his way home from Chicago long enough to talk to a Round-Up Club meeting on Dec. 7, when he renewed some of his old acquaintances. Dr. Seulke is "practicing what he preached" while on the teaching staff in the an hus department. He owns a herd of Aberdeen-Angus beef-breeding stock on his 1,250 acre farm at Jefferson, Maine. Dr. Seulke reports that he had a very successful show herd this fall.

'16

Leslie G. Knapp is married and has one daughter. He is manager of a commercial orchard at Nassau, Delaware.

Louis A. Zimm has been discovered at 427½ E. 52nd St., New York City, but we have been unable to find out what he is doing. How about it, Louis?

'17

F. Furman Betts has been for the past two years the southern sales agent for the John D. Emack Company of Philadelphia. His company manufactures "Olde Stoesfield" architectural slate roofs. His home address is 6325 Magnolia Avenue, Germantown, Pa.

Francis W. Reeve writes that he is raising potatoes and cauliflower on his own farm of about 210 acres. His address is 77 Sound Avenue, Riverhead, N. Y. His youngest child, Francis W., was born May 20.

E. Ellis Elwood is married and manages the Glensfoot Farm at Cherry Valley, N. Y.

T. H. Townsend, the former assistant editor of the *Dairymen's League News*, is now editing the *Waterville Times*.

Ivan H. Budd has a "fragrant" job now; he is secretary of the Wangler Budd Company, importers of essential oils and aromatic chemicals used as perfume bases. His address is 80 Forest Avenue, Caldwell, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyster M. Hetherington (Marion F. Kennedy) are living at 310 West First Street, Elmira, N. Y. He is teaching in the South Side High School there. They have a son, Richard Kennedy, born August 13.

George S. "Kep" Kephart is living at 248 Center Street, Bangor, Maine. He is a forester with the Orono Pulp and Paper Company.

Harold Macy has been since 1919 assistant professor of dairy bacteriology at the University of Minnesota. He was married in September, 1924. His address is 2176 Scudder Street, St. Paul, Minn., or the University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

'18

Edgar L. "Ed" Forrester is married and has a three-year-old son. "Ed" farmed it for five years after graduation and now is a salesman living at 10 Brewster Street, Malone, N. Y.

A daughter was born on October 15 to Herbert M. Mapes and wife, Elizabeth Keeler. Their home is at 421 Seventh Avenue, Watervliet, N. Y.

'19

C. C. Chen is director of the agricultural experiment station of Tsing

What Does It Cost?

The test to apply to any farm crop or operation nowadays is—What does it cost? Don't guess. Know. The lower the cost, the greater your profit.

Where can you make a saving? According to U. S. D. A. Bulletin No. 1348, power and labor costs make up, on the average, about 60 per cent of the cost of producing farm crops.

Here is your chance. These costs are entirely under your control. Any saving in these items is a sure addition to your profits.

A Case tractor of the right size, and power farming machinery, will reduce these costs. You can speed up your work; get more done at less expense; raise better paying crops.

The Case is your tractor because it is well adapted to both drawbar and belt work; is a faithful worker, ready at all times; has a record for low cost of operation and upkeep, and lasts 50 per cent longer than the average tractor.

Write for *Modern Tractor Farming*, a 32 page book that tells how power and labor costs can be reduced.

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Case Farm Tractors, Steel Threshers, Harvester Threshers, Silo Fillers, Baling Presses, Steam Engines, Road Machinery, Grand Detour Plows and Disk Harrows.

Hua College, Peking, China. He has been the leader in the development of agricultural experiment work, which is comparatively new at Tsing Hua College.

Dorothy L. Chapman is teaching domestic science at the Penn Hall School for Girls, Chamberburg, Pa.

"Bill" Schlichter of 35 Radford St., Yonkers, N. Y., has been taking graduate work at Columbia University.

He also helped his brother, "Fred" '16, coach the local high school football team last fall.

'20

Ray DuBois has added politics to the list of his activities. He writes that during the last year he has served as deacon of his church and assessor for his town. He did most of the poultry culling in Ulster County last season, handling about 18,000 birds

during the process. Ray is still trap-nesting and pedigreeing all of the fowls in his own poultry plant; his "high egg mark" for 1924-25, was made by a biddy who laid 263 eggs as her contribution to the season's output. Ray is working up a herd of purebred Holsteins. His twenty-five cows are now all producing grade A milk. Forest Glen, N. Y., is the address.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Harding of Albion, N. Y., announce the birth of a daughter, Joan Perry, on November 17. Earl is running a fruit and general farm at Five Corners just north of Albion.

Clarence Johnson was here in December for the conference of the state's Junior Extension Workers. He is the county club leader at Canandaigua, N. Y.

Willard R. Hine is a state forester living at 1729 Audubon Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. He was married in April, 1925, to Marian Burwell.

Robert L. McNitt has resigned as county club leader of Wyoming County to go into commercial work.

Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Brown (Ruth H. Nye) announce the advent of Donald McLean on October 16, 1925. Mrs. Brown is a former women's editor of THE COUNTRYMAN.

'21

Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Herbert announce the entrance of Paul Anthony, Jr., to the stage of life. The young gentleman was born on October 10, and seems well pleased with his environment in general. Paul, Sr., is with the forestry department of Michigan Agricultural College. His family headquarters are at 126 Charles Street, East Lansing, Michigan.

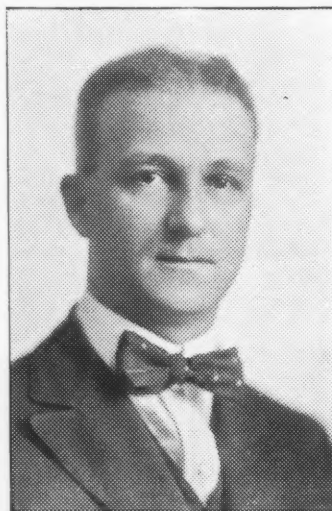
The Supervisor of Exhibits for the New York State Health Department at Albany is Gilbert M. Tucker, Jr. His permanent address is Rockville Farm, Glenwood, N. Y.

When Wilford F. Stoughton of Sherburne was asked what his achievements since leaving college had been, he answered "wore out two Fords!" "Bill" has been a pedagogue since 1921; he has been and is teaching agriculture in Sherburne high school. Certainly not the least of Bill's achievements was the wooing and winning of Miss Alice Beecher whom he married on June 30, 1924.

'22

R. L. Hahn writes from Mansfield Center, Conn., that since graduation he has been a teacher of vocational

Cornell University's work of future famine prevention in China has been established on a definite footing by Dr. H. H. Love '09 of the department of plant breeding, who has just returned from a six months' sabbatic leave in the Orient. His survey of the Chinese agricultural situation and selection of grain seeds will



be followed by Dr. C. H. Myers of the same department who is prepared to leave about January 1 for China.

Dr. Love went to China last March to organize the work of famine prevention which is the program of three cooperating agencies. The means by which the agencies hope to obviate the danger of famine in China is by improvement of the staple food crops, developing better varieties for the farmers' use, of wheat, rice, corn, soy beans, and kaoliang. Besides a survey of the needs of Chinese agriculture, Dr. Love has made thousands of seed selections, in preparation for the work of the coming year. Close to 9,000 selections of wheat alone were made all over China. The immediate object is an attempt to produce maximum yield every year with a minimum of effort. Almost every available foot of land in eastern and central China is under cultivation, but the yields can be increased by the application of scientific methods. The plan is to develop strains of all chief food crops which will be resistant to drouth in some sections, and wind and disease in others. The work is being accomplished by enlisting the cooperation of mission schools and other organizations in east-central China. Dr. Love had ample opportunity to study the domestic relations of the land and reports an almost discouraging preponderance of pov-

erty among the working classes caused by extreme scarcity of food and fuel. He has high hopes, however, of helping to relieving the situation after the work has been carried on for several years.

agriculture at Sharon, Conn., that he made a survey of prospective locations for departments of vocational agriculture for the State Board of Education of Connecticut, and that since 1922 to the present he has been a teacher in the vocational agricultural school at Willimantic, Conn. During the summers of '23 and '25 he was a student for a master's degree at Teacher's College, Columbia University. He married Elizabeth A. Steer '12, and now has three children.

"Fritz" Eyre has entered the Forest Service in Utah. His present address is U. S. Forest Service, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Charles "Charlie" Carter is farming at home at Marathon, N. Y., and says he is a member of the great army of "the unmarried."

L. S. Kibby resigned as county agent in Green County on November 30. He is succeeded by E. G. Broughan of Walton, N. Y.

Lawrence B. Knapp's address is changed from Nassau to Lewes, Delaware.

Donald A. Howe is the owner and manager of Spring Brook Poultry Farms, located at Akron, N. Y.

'23

Homer L. Hurlbut and his wife (formerly Alice Batty) announce the birth of Beverly Jean on October 19, 1925. They are living at Interlaken, N. Y.

A daughter, Etta Elizabeth, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Leon C. Tyler of St. James, L. I., on September 28. Leon was a special student while at Cornell.

H. G. Becker stopped at the COUNTRYMAN office for a visit the other day. He told us that he is still farming at Gowanda. Thanks for that three years' subscription, Mr. Becker.

Have just completed the organization of the Brookfield Forest Products Co., Inc., for the purpose of reforesting some of the waste land in the southern part of Madison county. There are four others connected with me in the proposition: Henry Morganthau, Jr., the publisher of the *American Agriculturist*; H. S. Palmer, a graduate of Colgate; J. W. Charlton, a Syracuse graduate; and

C. J. 'Peck' Peckham '24. I am president of the company and 'Peck' is vice-president. We have six Onondaga Indians on the tract now cutting wood. We expect to acquire about 2,500 acres of land."

In an interesting letter from Lloyd S. Passage, who lives at 716 Rugby Road, Brooklyn, N. Y., we read: "My job is that of assistant in the department of operations of the Munson Steamship Lines, located at 67 Wall Street, in this city of tears and bent mudguards. I am still selfishly, or unselfishly as you may, unhitched to any member of the 'unfair' sex, and therefore, unable to boast of any births, save my own."

In a letter dated December 10, from William "Bill" Norman, we read: "I am, however, planning to leave the Madison County Farm Bureau on January 1, to be connected with the Wallace C. Richardson Advertising Agency with headquarters located in New York City. They act as representatives for about fifteen of the leading farm papers such as *The American Agriculturist* and the *Pennsylvania Farmer*."

"Chil" Leonard has yielded to the call of the Middle West and has established himself in Minneapolis where he is instructing English in the University of Minnesota. "Chil" and his wife (Edith Parrott '23) are living at 723 Huron Street, South East Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Florence J. Foster was married to Albert J. Durkee, September 2, in the Congregational Church at Homer, N. Y. They are now living there at 16 Elm Avenue.

W. H. Mears is now connected with Dow Jones Company, publishers of the *Wall Street Journal*, *Financial News Bulletins*, and other publications. As a result of his new connection, "Bill" has changed his address from Brooklyn to 2769 Sedgwick Avenue, New York City.

Henry G. F. Hamann is an assistant marketing specialist of the Bureau of Economics, United States Department of Agriculture in their office at 102 Warren Street, New York City. He intends to make a trip to Petaluma and San Francisco to inspect the shipping points of eggs for the poultry producers of Central California. The inspection will be made through the cooperation of the State and Federal Government.

Hoyt S. Ackles is in partnership with his dad and brother on their farm. He says he is a scientific agri-

A 30-Year Experiment

Top Dressing
Talk No. 2

—and what it shows about
buying fertilizers

STUDY the chart below. It gives, at a glance, the results of the 30-year field comparison of ammonia and nitrate nitrogen in the corn-oats-wheat-clover and timothy rotation at the Ohio Experiment Station at Wooster. (For detailed report see Ohio Bulletin No. 381.)

Average Annual Yield per Acre of the Fertilized Crops

		Bushels per acre		
		Corn	Oats	Wheat
Unlimed Section—First 5-year period (1894-1888)				
Plot 24	Sulphate of Ammonia.....	40.51	43.01	17.85
Plot 17	Nitrate of Soda.....	35.78	38.03	13.84*
Unlimed Section—First 10-year period (1894-1903)				
Plot 24	Sulphate of Ammonia.....	44.87	46.15	20.41
Plot 17	Nitrate of Soda.....	42.66	43.61	18.52*
Unlimed Section—30-year average (1894-1923)				
Plot 24	Sulphate of Ammonia.....	41.75	49.55	22.18
Plot 17	Nitrate of Soda.....	45.04	50.85	22.19*
Unlimed Section—20-year average (1904-1923)				
Plot 24	Sulphate of Ammonia.....	55.23	53.13	29.35
Plot 17	Nitrate of Soda.....	53.58	54.43	29.33*

*For the wheat crop, Plot 17 received $\frac{1}{4}$ of its nitrogen in the form of 25 lbs. of dried blood.

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--	-----

culturist (dirt farmer) and is the champion bachelor in his home section which is Marietta, N. Y., R. D. No. 1.

W. G. Meal, formerly the Schenectady county agricultural agent, has accepted a position as an instructor at Cornell Ag College, where he took up graduate work after December 15.

'24

I. H. "Irv" Rodwell, who instructed last year, is now selling life insurance in New York City for the New York Life Insurance Company. His address is Suite 608, 150 Broadway, New York.

Leon Packer left his position as teacher of agriculture at Union

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be financed to spread over a period of months by all who own their own farms. You simply bury the generating tank in the yard. From it the gas is led by concealed piping to wherever outlets are required. With the large 200-lb. Colt Light Plant, you need only replace the Union Carbide on an average of two or three times a year. Union Carbide is quickly available at factory prices from one of 175 warehouses. Investigate Colt Light. Write today for booklet, "Daylight 24 hours a day."

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COLT
TRADE MARK
LIGHT

Springs, N. Y., this fall, to take a similar position at Albion, N. Y. His address is 44 West Bank Street. He was married to Lois Fern Holroyd of Plymouth, Iowa, on July 15, 1925.

C. J. Perry is engaged with the A. C. Knight Co. of Pasadena, California. This concern deals in feed, fuel, and poultry supplies. Perry's address is 1512 Lincoln Avenue.

Charles J. Peckham is living at Suite 608, 150 Broadway, New York.

He is an agency organizer for the New York Life Insurance Company.

F. E. "Woods" Mather pops up with the information that he is manager of the Hollis Ridge Farm, Hollis, N. H. Then he springs the news that on June 8 he married Miss Cecilia Miller of Astoria, L. I. "Woods" left the University of New Hampshire last July to take up his new work. Hollis Ridge Farm housed 1,300 Rhode Island Red pullets last October, and it

hopes to hatch 6,000 chicks next spring. "Woods" says there are 1,400 apple trees on the farm. Professor "Jimmy" Rice and "Hank" Blewer '23 were among the fall visitors to the farm.

'25

S. B. Waterman, who pursued graduate work last year in the agronomy department of Cornell, is now at his home at 71 Forbes Avenue, Guelph, Ontario, Canada. He is teaching in the college there.

W. J. Garypie has recently accepted a position with the Everett B. Clark Seed Company, of Milford, Connecticut. His work will take him to Kansas, but he can be reached through the Connecticut office.

Z. H. Stoughton finds it advantageous to impart some of his knowledge of agriculture to students in the Perry Public Schools, where he is an instructor in the agricultural department. "Stought" entered into a partnership with cupid last August, and married Miss Alberta L. Hills of New-ark Valley, N. Y. Mail for the Stoughtons should be directed to Perry.

Francis E. "Ty" Cobb is the president of a forestry school in North Dakota, which he has helped to re-establish at Bottineau. The school is a junior college. He is also state forester of North Dakota. His mail is addressed to Bottineau.

"Hey, Joe!"

(Continued from page 118)

Several dozen chickens and a couple of steers were roasted, and all kinds of good things from the farm were on the bill of fare. It required a lot of work, but was worth every bit of it. Every one, both professors and students, had a glorious time, because professorial dignity and student "high-hattedness" were thrust aside. That was the last barbecue and the last real Ag enthusiasm that I have seen.

NOW, just why all this talk about Ag spirit? Well, if plans materialize, we are going to have an Ag affair next term which will make every person in Ag and Domecon prick up his ears and take notice. We want the cooperation of each and every one of you when the time comes. Talk it up among your friends. Make suggestions for the big get-together. Get enthused about something for a change. You do not have to get on a wagon and yell, "Hay! hay! Farmer

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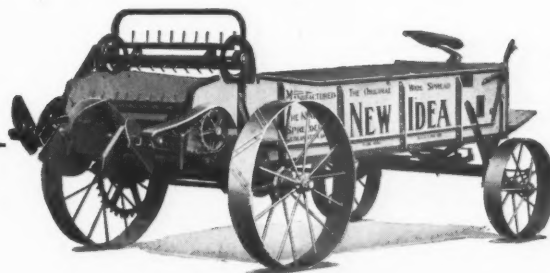


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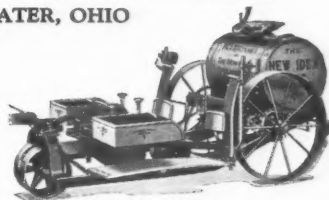
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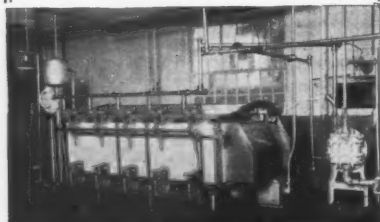
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Gray," to be a loyal Ag student. In the meantime, push Ag activities for all you are worth. Support your college and take an interest in its functions.

And above all, don't be so sophisticated. Come out of your shell, and call your classmate "Joe."

Some Farm Bureau Contrasts and Results

(Continued from page 119)

dividually, encouraged at times by questionnaires, and in groups, where they study the needs of a section or an agricultural industry, have done away with the fear that a great amount of agricultural information would be accumulated and prove of little use. To be sure, agriculture today, as always in the past, needs instruction on the great fundamental principles and practices underlying it, and has not yet fully utilized the available knowledge. But an ever-increasing proportion of farmers is using the best practices and eagerly looking forward to other advances.

The problem today is not so much as formerly that there is a large amount of unused information, but

rather that there will be something to give to the forwarding-looking. This situation has spurred on the experiment stations and colleges of agriculture to further efforts to discover new truth and to advance the knowledge of the industry still more. The danger is that insistent demands of farmers will lead teachers, in order that they may give out something, to make guesses and give wrong suggestions, rather than to wait until a secure foundation of fact is developed.

THE outstanding contrast of the present farm bureau with the early one is that the farmer has assumed the leading position. At first the farm bureau was organized outside of agriculture by others than farm people, and usually without their consultation, although for their benefit. Today the farm bureau is an organization of, by, and for farmers, in cooperation with state and national agricultural institutions, partially supported by local public money appropriated from county funds, and without close affiliation with other business institutions.

The assumption by the farmer of

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responsibility for the farm bureau has resulted in his becoming a better student than ever of his own problems. He has attempted to get knowledge to meet new situations, like men in other industries. The farm bureau, through its cooperating affiliations, is able to demand this knowledge. He has learned that specialists, maintained chiefly by state and federal institutions, can aid in working out solutions to individual and community questions. Committees of farmers now study the needs of sections, communities, and counties, and develop methods of attack and programs of work. Who can imagine many groups of farmers assembled on such an enterprise, before the development of the farm bureau idea?

THE latent abilities of many men for leadership have been brought out by this working together in a common cause, and material has been developed for carrying on business enterprises, as cooperatives, and for urging the needs of agriculture, wherever that may be necessary, before legislative bodies, business organizations, and the like. Largely through the county farm bureaus, agriculture is developing from within itself spokesmen and leaders who truly reflect farmer opinion and needs. To a greater extent than in the past, attempts to cure agricultural ills will not be left entirely in the hands of outsiders who think they know, or who may be self-seeking, but rather in the hands of those who are of the industry and can more truly represent it.

DURING the time it has been operating, the farm bureau system has had a great effect not only on farm practices, but also on the outlook of farm people, on their appreciation of their relationship to the whole scheme of social and economic organization, on their realization of the values of the great state and federal agricultural institutions, on their respect for each other, for the other fellow and his point of view, and on the ability of farmers to represent agriculture everywhere so that it may in the estimation of all assume the important place that it deserves. The development of this movement, largely under farmer leadership, is an active agent in bringing agriculture in the broad sense, including everything that pertains to country life and country living, the farm and all its enterprises, the church, the school, and the family, into its just and rightful heritage.

What Molly Did



The Record Of A Great Grade Holstein

This wonderful cow was bred and fed by Paul Moritz of West Bend, Wis. In our big herd at the recent National Dairy Show she won the championship for grade Holsteins and first prize for cow over four years.

Molly's record for 322 days was 12,904 pounds of milk and 571.9 pounds butterfat. The cost of her feed was only \$93.57 and after paying for the feed Mr. Moritz had a profit of \$172.01.

After the show this cow was sold for \$325.00, a record price for a grade cow. Her milk and butter record and also the price she brought show that she was well bred and wisely fed.

This cow and the 96 others in our herd were all fed on a ration balanced with Corn Gluten Feed. Their records prove that the largest profits in the milk business are due to good breeding and Corn Gluten Feed.

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If you prefer to feed a ready mixed feed be sure to buy from a manufacturer who uses Corn Gluten Feed as an ingredient.

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“FINDING A WAY OUT”

F. B. Wright, '22

FARMERS' WEEK

FRIDAY EVENING

FEBRUARY TWELFTH

Devoted to
Local
Events

The Campus Countryman

Around the
Top of
"The Hill"

Volume VII

Ithaca, New York, January, 1926

Number 4

AG ASSEMBLY IN ROBERTS FOLLOWED BY DOMECON HOP

Building Program Outlined by Dean During "Full-O-Pep" Meeting

The first and only ag assembly of the term was held in Roberts Hall on Tuesday evening, December 1. In accompaniment to a tune by the Melodians, the goodly crowd of ags and domeconers stamped their respective feet in anticipation of the struggle to come at the end of the evening.

In the absence of President Merrills Dake '26, Secretary "Bob" Mitchell '26 took charge of the meeting for a little formal business. The assembly decided that the majority of those present would support an ag banquet in the spring. It was also decided that in the future the ag class officers be done away with.

"Bob" then turned the chair, if there was one over to "Berry" Huckle '26, who had been in charge of arranging the assembly. "Berry" introduced Professor H. E. Botsford of the poultry department who led the singing.

A speech by Dean Cornelius Betten, in which he outlined the building program of the future ag college, was the next event on the program. He said that work on the task of clearing the site for the new plant industry building and library would probably start next summer if the outcome of this fall's bond issue is favorable. The remainder of the money to carry out the program will have to come from current state income, Dr. Betten said.

He explained the reason for the separation of Home Economics from Agriculture—that the two had subject matter sufficiently different to warrant this classification. Also it was felt that the women of the state should have an institution peculiarly their own. He emphasized also the importance of keeping the two colleges in close connection with each other.

Shadow Show Presented

He spoke of some additional financial help which we as a college were receiving, namely, from the International Education Board and from the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Fund.

Howard Beers '28 next came through with a violin solo after which Professor Botsford lead some more singing. While this was going on, the co-eds were, as "Berry" put it, "getting primed up for the next act." One of the songs lead by Professor Botsford was distinctive in that it was done entirely by gestures—the words and music being omitted. The effect was even better than with them, in opinion of the artistic critics present.

The play by the girls was a mystic wonder show in shadowland. Several dental and surgical operations were performed, usually with ultimate success, after reopening the pa-

tient several times to take out hammers and similar utensils which had been left inside through carelessness.

"Berry" and "Pop" Sheldon '26 said a few words urging the men to go out for ag athletics, then the crew adjourned to domecon for the "ras-sel." However, before the hop started a committee of ag men went through the library and collected any co-eds who might be trying to study, and brought them over to the dance. The struggle was strenuous and congested, but every one present felt that he had done his daily dozen and ruined his shoeshine in the bargain. Nevertheless, when they balanced the gains over against the losses they called it a fine party.

NINETEENTH FARMERS' WEEK .. TO BE HELD FEBRUARY 8-13

Secretary of Agriculture Jardine In- vited to Address Audience

Extensive plans are now being made for the Nineteenth Annual Farmers' Week to be given February 8-13. According to Professor R. H. Wheeler, Farmers' Week this year will be one of the best ever seen at Cornell. At this writing, great effort is being put forth to obtain the Secretary of Agriculture, Jardine to address the Farmers' Week audience. A number of men prominent at other universities have been secured to speak, and efforts are being made to increase their number.

A more balanced program for the whole week will be offered this year in order to get more people to remain until Saturday. Thus Friday will be as important as Wednesday or Thursday. The big Farmers' Week luncheon at the Drill Hall will be given on Friday this year instead of Wednesday as in previous year. The Home Makers' Conference will extend through Friday, and the Kermis plays will be given on Friday evening, the same as in other years. Professor Wheeler expects the programs will be available about the middle of January, and they may be obtained by sending a request to the mailing room in Robert's Hall.

P. L. O. INITIATES

Phi Lambda Omicron, honorary floriculture sorority, held an initiation in the floriculture building on Dec. 13, after which it adjourned to a banquet in Willard Straight Hall. Those initiated are Elizabeth Bodger, grad., Eleanor Irish, '28, Marion Lockwood '27, Verna Pye '27, Mrs. Harriet Roskelly, Lucille Smith '29 and Edna Wood '25. Hulda Hultzen '25, president of the sorority, gave an address of welcome, to which Eleanor Irish responded for the initiates. Isabel Schnapper '26 was toastmistress at the banquet.

WRIGHTS WRITE RIGHT ROLES FOR FARMERS' WEEK SHOW

R. E. Lab Turns Out a Love Story Domecon a "Pirates" Play

Manager "Al" Van Schoick '27, announces that the Kermis plays have been selected for the annual production which will be given in Bailey Hall during Farmers' Week on the evening of Friday, February 12.

The committee of judges, composed of Dr. R. P. Sibley, chairman, Professors G. A. Everett, R. A. Felton, J. E. Rice, and R. Roberts, finally selected two plays of the six submitted for student production. Norma H. Wright '27 won first prize of \$75 with her three-act play entitled *Amends*. A brief review will give some idea of the "pirate" tale to be given. Due to the death of his father, a dissatisfied farm lad is "bamboozled" into marrying a man-chaser by his wily step-mother, but soon leaves her for a life at sea. He returns fifteen years later to amend his past rashness and to find ultimate happiness in his home. The second prize play was written by F. B. "Doc" Wright '22, an instructor in the rural engineering department. It is a one-act love scene, entitled *Finding a Way Out*, in which the hero is helped through the many trials and tribulations of a college course by the home town minister. In return for this the hero allows the minister to marry him to "his girl in the old home town."

In the preliminary try-outs for the cast on December 9 and 10, 47 students were selected for the finals which were held on December 17. The rehearsals for the plays will be held throughout the month of January and will be under the direction of Albert E. Milliken '24, who handled the plays satisfactorily last year. The managerial Kermis competitions will open in January.

PROF. H. W. RILEY OF R. E. TO TRAVEL IN GAS BUGGY

Another professor will join the ranks of tin can tourists! At the close of the semester, Professor H. W. Riley will leave Ithaca in his special gasoline wagon for six months' sabbatic leave, accompanied by his fourteen-year-old son Manton. They plan to go south and then west around the rim of the United States visiting rural engineering departments and rural electric power developments, and studying farm machinery methods in different crop centers. Late in June, Professor Riley expects to attend the annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at Lake Tahoe, California. The conference will be followed by numerous inspection trips through California, observing irrigation projects and the like. The return trip will be made through the corn belt.

DR. SEULKE, FORMER PROF. ADDRESSES ROUND-UP CLUB

C. Sadd Says Livestock Show Animals Will Be Picked January 6

Dr. K. J. Seulke, a former professor in the animal husbandry department, addressed the members of the Round Up Club on the evening of December 7. Dr. Seulke was introduced by President "Happy" Sadd '26, who announced that the selections for animals to be shown during the Farmers' Week livestock show would be made the first meeting after the vacation on Wednesday, January sixth. Dr. Seulke is manager and owner of the Jefferson Aberdeen-Angus beef cattle farm of 1,250 acres at Jefferson, Maine. He stopped off in Ithaca on his return from the Chicago International Livestock Show.

The first remarks of Dr. Seulke were aimed at the misconception that many people have that beef-raising means anti-dairy cattle raising. Beef cattle can be raised in the East on farms ill-located for profitable dairying. The three causes of possible economical beef production in the East are: Less free range, high-priced land in the West, and high freight rates. The profits which the beef raiser makes in the East are dependent upon these three things: The economy of housing and equipment, use of home-grown feeds, especially good silage, clover, and alfalfa roughages, and the economy of labor.

Ex-President Talks

On the evening of December 14, the club held an extra meeting to hear Mr. A. A. Hartshorn, ex-president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, address them on *Type and Production*. Some general remarks brought out his ideas that a college education is not an end in itself but a means to an end—happiness and success. He criticized the type models which the Association has established because they are animals in show condition and therefore give the wrong impression to an inexperienced breeder who might try to keep his cows in that shape all the time. Any experienced cattle man knows that an animal which will remain in such high condition during a lactation period is not an efficient milk producer although she will remain nearer to the true type model during the period than the real "milky" type of Holstein.

Both meetings were followed with the usual exercise of the mandibles and open informal discussions regarding the speeches and the coming Farmers' Week show.

MYERS LEAVES FOR ORIENT

The plant improvement work in China started by Professor H. H. Love will be taken up by Professor C. H. Myers. Dr. Myers left for Paris about January 1. Here he will visit his family which has been abroad since the middle of July. He will also visit some of the educational institutions of Germany to see their botanical and genetic laboratories before sailing from Marseilles early in February. From France, Dr. Myers will go to the Philippines to visit the University of Manila. There he will be the guest of M. B. Mendiola '18 Ph.D., who is head of the Manila plant breeding department. About April 1 he will go to Nanking, China, to take up the plant improvement work which has been arranged cooperatively between the University of Nanking, Cornell University, and the International Educational Board. Dr. Myers plans on returning to Cornell about the middle of October by way of the Pacific Ocean.

fore sailing from Marseilles early in February. From France, Dr. Myers will go to the Philippines to visit the University of Manila. There he will be the guest of M. B. Mendiola '18 Ph.D., who is head of the Manila plant breeding department. About April 1 he will go to Nanking, China, to take up the plant improvement work which has been arranged cooperatively between the University of Nanking, Cornell University, and the International Educational Board. Dr. Myers plans on returning to Cornell about the middle of October by way of the Pacific Ocean.

AN HUS ANOMALIES

Mr. Colantha Aaggie Pontiac Lad and Mrs. Glista Hannah, both of the an hus department, wish to announce that they have made a record. It is a birth record and as the Mrs. tactfully put it, "It's a record for quality and size—not one of numbers." Glista Hannah, a purebred Holstein at the cattle barns gave birth to a 133-pound bull calf on December 10. This is the largest recorded weight of single births in the College herds.

For the first time in the history of the college a flock of Southdown sheep is being established.

Professor L. A. Maynard of the an hus department will study physiology and nutrition with Dr. L. B. Mendel at the laboratory of physiological chemistry at Yale next term. Professor Maynard has been given a sabbatic leave for the term.

The an hus department is to have a number of reels of film from the U. S. department of agriculture regarding phases of animal production to show here during Farmers' Week.

Professor E. S. Savage attended the meeting of the Superintendents of the State Institution Farms at Binghamton, December 9, and gave a talk on the economical feeding of dairy cows. He also attended the annual meeting of the Montgomery County Farm Bureau, December 5. His talk was entitled "Better Roughage and Peas, Oats, and Barley in the Dairy Ration."

Interest in the breeding of beef cattle in New York is growing. In the month of December the college sold 9 pure bred Herefords to A. H. Stiles of Glenfield, N. Y. This lot is the first breeding beef stock ever sold by the college.

A colony of rabbits has been recently added to the flocks and the herds of the an hus department. The University of Wisconsin gave them to Professor "Bob" Hinman and he turned them over to the department. They are the nucleus of a large colony of rabbits to be established and used for experimental purposes. At present an experiment is being carried on to determine the effects of alcohol on offspring, and in spite of the Volstead Act one rabbit is inhaling each day 100 c.c. of alcohol.

SEVEN STUDENTS SELECTED FOR EASTMAN STAGE FINAL

Annual Oratory Contest to Be Held in Bailey Hall Auditorium

Of the 12 students who tried out in the second stage of the Eastman public speaking contest, the following have been retained to take part in the final stage which will take place the Thursday night of Farmers' Week: H. T. Huckle '26, Miss M. M. Leaming '26, G. W. Sullivan '26, R. T. Termohlen '26, D. M. Dalrymple '27, and H. W. Beers '28. Miss Elizabeth Doren '26 has been retained as alternate. The judges for this second stage were Professor Bristow Adams, Professor G. W. Cavanaugh, and Professor J. E. Rice.

The Eastman Stage was founded 17 years ago by A. R. Eastman of Waterville for the purpose of encouraging leadership in rural affairs and leads to a prize of \$100 and one of \$25. The contest is open only to students in good standing in the College.

CORNELL TO BE REPRESENTED AT ROCHESTER FRUIT SHOW

Cornell will be represented at the fruit show of the New York State Horticultural Society, to be held in Rochester on January 13-15, by Professors R. B. Wilson of apiculture, "Bob" Adams of vegetable gardening, G. F. Warren of farm management, A. J. Heinicke of pomology, J. P. Porter from landscape art, and G. W. Herrick from entomology. These men will address the meeting at least once during the show.

The Geneva Experiment Station will also stage a variety exhibit and several educational displays of economic diseases and pests and their control.

CONTEST ABOUT DECIDED

Professor R. A. Felton of rural social organization, reports that while a final decision has not been reached in the state-wide play contest, the judges are nearly through reading them, and the chosen plays will soon go to Professor A. M. Drummond of the department of public speaking in the College of Arts and Sciences, who will criticize them from the standpoint of actability. The judges are representative of the State Farm Bureau, the State Home Bureau, the State Grange, and the Grange League Federation. A total of 43 plays were submitted.

STORK BRINGS POULTRYMEN

As Dr. C. K. Powell, on the staff of the poultry department put it, the poultry department has perfect team work. On the morning of the 13th of December, the stork delivered two future poultrymen. Loye Harvey, son of Dr. Powell, was born seven hours after and weighed two pounds less than Harold Eugene, son of H. E. Botsford, extension professor in poultry.

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WELCOME FARMERS! We welcome you with open arms. Farmers' Week is YOUR week. We are at your service at all times. The various student committees are only too willing to make your stay with us pleasant as well as profitable. The future advancement of agriculture depends upon the impression which the college and its graduates make upon you. If it is favorable, you encourage your children to come to Cornell and follow the profession of tilling the soil. If otherwise, you are apt to be indifferent to their remaining on the farm for you may see no chance for future success and happiness there. So don't forget you are our guests; make yourself at home wherever you choose to roam about the campus.

R. O. T. C.

In view of the fact that the State College of Agriculture is indirectly responsible for the compulsory military training at Cornell, we do not think that the CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN is "off-side" when it takes cognizance of this drill requirement. It does seem incongruous to have our whole education made contingent upon military training. We think that abolition of the compulsory requirement by the university authorities would be in accord with a policy of progressive conservatism.

UNDERCLASSMEN ONLY

Professor Bristow Adams' article in a recent issue of the COUNTRYMAN, entitled *Why Agricultural Journalism?*, contains a great deal of food for thought for underclassmen. His partial list of graduates who have become successful in the business and journalistic world is ample evidence that the technical training received is not merely a means of obtaining scholastic credit towards graduation. The training is largely technical, however, and must be supplemented with actual experience in the field. The COUNTRYMAN offers this valuable experience to all students who are interested in journalism or any of its branches. The publication is put out entirely by the students and the rewards are proportional to the endeavors of the individual. Immediately following the close of the term both the editorial and business boards will open competitions for underclassmen. If you are really interested, make it a point to get in touch with some member of the board before that time.

STUDENT PROFS

The excessive growth of our college has resulted in a condition not in accord with the older methods of teaching. It has caused the use of student assistants and instructors. Ofttimes these men grade papers, re-

ports, etc., with no training other than one or possibly more courses in that subject. Still worse are insufficiently trained instructors. They have but little confidence in their own knowledge and the classes soon lose faith in their teachings. It results in dissatisfaction from start to finish. Possibly, in the future through increased financial support, institutions may be able to alleviate this situation.

The three processes through which the CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN passes are: inspiration, imagination, and perspiration (toting copy up and down Buffalo hill to the press).

FRIENDS OR FACTS

An old grad dropped in the other day and began telling about his college days. He told almost entirely of profs and classmates he had known. When we thought it over it dawned upon us that the most of our college life is the friends we make. When we think of college in later days we will think of friends not facts. So let's make more of them while we have the chance.

'GRATULATIONS

The increasing importance of agriculture, and the popularity of an hus work in particular is evidenced by the first written application ever received from a co-ed for permission to show an animal in the Student's Annual Farmers' Week Livestock Show.

THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

Our institution's biggest bane, the thing I've cursed and cursed in vain is that which everybody knows to be the root of campus woes. Nine-tenths of all my daily worry, three-fourths of all my total hurry, one-eighth of all my "darns" and "pshaws" I lay to this e'er present cause. Three times in every single week, a weary, fagged-out, last-night-sheik, with gaping yawn and heavy eyes I make my early morning rise, and don my duds in frenzied haste, peruse my tooth and shaving paste, and scamper off without a stop to fill my empty, gnawing crop. The chances are that I instead of getting up have lain in bed until there is no time to spare, I have to do things on a tear. I make the hill in five-five flat, and hanging up my coat and hat, I get to class at eight-thirteen, with visions of the college dean appearing in my muddled bean. It always was and will be thus, and that is why I make this fuss. I was made for morning sleep, and when I should be drinking deep of all the joys of blissful rest (alas! I ne'er will be so blest!) I cannot seem to make my pate get down to work and concentrate. I'll always be on hand to knock when you suggest an eight o'clock!

Ignorance Is Bliss

Engineering student on hygiene prelim! "To free cows of t. b. they are dipped in a solution which kills the FLEAS that carry the t. b. germs."



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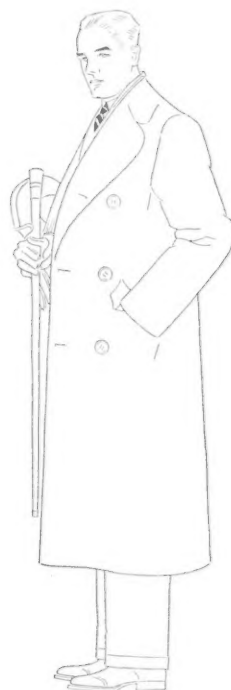
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PROFESSOR W. A. STOCKING CONFINED BY LONG ILLNESS

The many friends of Professor W. A. Stocking, former head of the dairy department, and now professor of bacteriology, are sorry to learn of his extended illness at his home, 305 Parkway. Several weeks ago Professor Stocking was confined to his home with an attack of the grippe, but returned to the office for a day when he suffered a relapse, and has since been very ill with kidney and heart trouble. A recent blood test showed that no pus has formed in the blood. This is an encouraging indication so that his many friends may look for the professor's early recovery.

PROFS AND GRADS GATHER

Professors G. F. Warren, J. E. Boyle, V. B. Hart, E. G. Misner, W. I. Myers, H. A. Ross, M. P. Rasmussen, and L. Spencer, and a large number of graduate students attended the American Farm Economics Association meeting held December 28, 29, and 30 at New York City.

HOMECON FROSH PULL OUT

Home economics freshman separated from freshman in agriculture and began orientation at their own college with a tour of the building to see what activities were included in the home economics curriculum. After being divided into groups they visited

in turn the research laboratories, the practice apartment, the cafeteria kitchens, the costume shop, the Lodge and the Nursery School.

RURAL ENGINEERING PROFS ATTEND ANNUAL GATHERING

Professors H. W. Riley, B. B. Robb, F. L. Fairbanks, and F. G. Behrends of rural engineering, attended the annual meeting of the North Atlantic Section of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, which occurred early in December at Hotel Van Curler in Schenectady. The delegates were taken on an inspection trip through the General Electric Works, and were entertained by a demonstration of high voltage discharges. They were also conducted through the laboratory of the late Dr. Steinmetz.

JUNIOR EXTENSION MEN GATHER TO MEET AND EAT

A dinner was given at the University Club on the evening of December 14 for the twenty junior extension leaders and their wives. Members of the extension faculty were present and after the dinner the group inspected Willard Straight Hall and later traveled to Dean Cornelius Betten's home for a social hour. Professor "Bob" Adams amused the gathering with several of his rural rhymes. The extension workers were at Ithaca to attend a conference of the department, which lasted throughout the week of December 13th.

AN HUS MEN ENJOY RIDE ON FEEDER SHEEP TRIP

Early on the morning of December 15, a large group of chilled and hungry students walked down to the lower railroad station (walked to save time, as they said), and spent the better part of the morning dozing away on the accommodation to Batavia. One of the boys remarked the train was very accommodating when it stopped several miles out past Trumansburg to discharge an over-industrious sleeper. The cause of the premature trip to Batavia was not the Christmas vacation "very special" early train to Chicago, but a field trip of Professor "Bob" Hinman's an hus 13 sheep course.

H. A. Needham Plays Host

The Batavia end of the trip was arranged by Mr. H. A. Needham, a practical farmer and business man of East Bethany, N. Y. Mr. Needham showed the "boys" every bit of old time country hospitality by starting off the tour with treating them (to bursting point) with sugar-cured ham sandwiches, cake, coffee, and McIntosh apples. During the afternoon autos carried the group about the country and the trip was so efficiently arranged that 3,500 feeder lambs were inspected. The boys made a study of the feeding, housing, purchasing, and selling problems of the feeder. On the return trip, penny ante and banker and broker were the order of the evening. Professor "Bob" Hinman as banker still has several loans to "realize."

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PRELIMS CUT ATTENDANCE AT FORESTRY CLUB MEET

The regular meeting of the Forestry Club was held December 9. The attendance was below normal, but there were enough present to hold down the officers' chairs and fifteen more. The cause of poor attendance was blamed not on the cold weather but on prelims. After a short business meeting which included plans for the Christmas party, the center of attraction and consequently the crowd moved from the club-room down to Room 210, where Professor J. G. Needham, with the aid of a large number of slides gave a very interesting talk on the Okefinokee Swamp. Then the crowd surged back upstairs. When each had armed himself with a cup of coffee and a handful of fig-newtons, all gathered around Professor A. B. Recknagel and the piano and stirred the air with bits of harmony, broken by mouthfuls of fig-newtons and the wails of a crippled uke. As the grub disappeared and the lusty throats became hoarse, the crowd slowly dwindled away.

VETS MEET IN JANUARY

The annual veterinary conference will be held on January 14-15 in the Veterinary College. The conference, as in past years, will consist in various discussions, readings of papers, and informal talks concerning technical and practical phases of veterinary science. On the evening of the

15th, Dr. P. A. Fish will be toastmaster at the banquet held in connection with the yearly gathering. Among the speakers, besides those of the College are: Dr. L. Vanes from the University of Nebraska who talks on the connection between avian tuberculosis and the bovine type; Dr. M. Dorset of the bureau of animal industry will discuss hog cholera, and Dr. W. A. Park of the Research Laboratory of New York City.

COLLEGE EXTENDS FEATURES TO R. E. AND EXTENSION

Among the new and special features of Farmers' Week this year will be the junior project potato contest. There will be an exhibit of specimens and prizes awarded.

Apropos the probable shortage of coal this winter, Professor F. H. Randolph of rural engineering will lecture in Caldwell Hall on "Furnaces, Fire, and Fuel." The department plans also to conduct a number of illustrated lectures on dairy barn ventilation, and cow stable floor construction. There will be laboratory demonstrations in the new laboratories of farm power transmission and "an old Ford engine as a farm power unit." Professor L. M. Roehl will give a series of lectures, immediately followed by practice periods on tool sharpening and the filing of hand, pruning, timber, and circular saws.

Professor C. B. Moore of rural ed addressed the Commercial Club of Mountain View, N. J., on Dec. 10.

INDIAN FARMERS' SCHOOL TO BE HELD FEBRUARY 8-13

Plans are now being formulated to bring to Ithaca approximately thirty-five Indian farmers from the six reservations in the state for the purpose of holding an Indian Farmers' School during Farmers' Week. Much of the material offered by the regular program in the way of lectures and demonstrations will find a place on the special program for the Indians. In addition, however, there will be a special series of lectures and a round table, dealing with crop and livestock problems on the reservations. The lectures will be given by Professors J. H. Barron, G. W. Peck, W. G. Krum, H. J. Metzgar, and C. R. Crosby, all of whom have extension projects in operation on Indian farms. The round table discussion will be lead by some Indian farmer who has been successful as a project leader among his people.

Board Selected Students

During the week of December 13, Cornell Indian Boards met under the direction of William C. Hoag of Salamanca, who besides being president of the Indian Boards has lately been elected head of the Seneca Indian Nation. These boards selected the students for the short courses and supervise the general Indian extension program of the College. The Indian farmers will be guests at the annual American Indian Night at the Cosmopolitan Club, which will be held on Thursday of Farmers' Week.

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Unharnessed power cannot give electric service. If water power is to be utilized, some one must pay the cost of putting it in harness.

How water is to be best utilized for the further electrification of agriculture is now being studied by fifteen state committees working with the national committee. The Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and

engineers representing the United States Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Farm Lighting Manufacturing Association and the National Electric Light Association.

If you are interested in this work, write for a booklet describing it.

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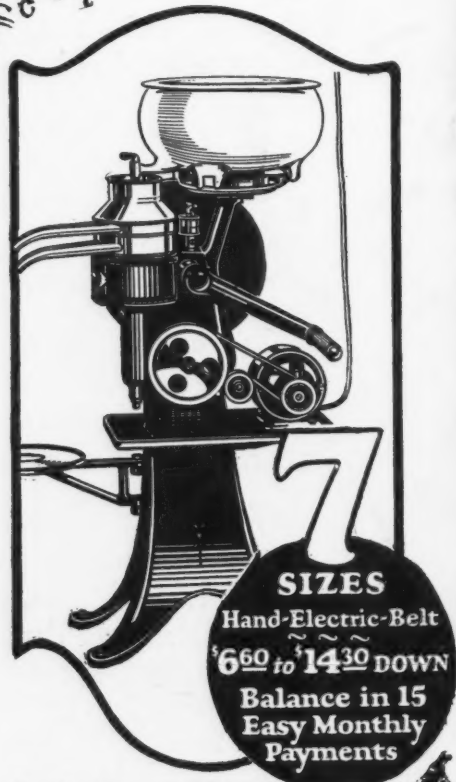
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